

The Times-Dispatch

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT
THE
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.
BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 216 EAST MAIN
STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at
Richmond, Va., as second-class
matter, under Act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 216 Colorado
Building, Fourteenth and G Streets,
Northwest.

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store,
No. 1102 Hull Street.
Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley
Harrison's, No. 109 North Bywater
Street.

THE DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold
for 2 cents a copy.
The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is
sold at 6 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, in-
cluding Sunday, in Richmond and Man-
chester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or
50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
Daily, with Sun.,	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	50c
Daily, without Sun.,	3.00	1.50	.75	25c
Sun. edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	25c
Weekly (Wed.)	1.00	.50	.25	—

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1904.

Mr. Watson's Warning.

Candidate Tom Watson has warned the
people of the United States that there
is danger ahead. He has told them that
the clouds of discontent are gathering,
and that a great storm of popular in-
dignation is threatening to overwhelm
the government. He declares that the peo-
ple will not much longer submit to the
arrogance and usurpation of wealthy
combinations; that they will put a check to
the evil either by ballots or bullets.

There is something in what Mr. Wat-
son says. The corporations have be-
come arrogant, and they are in league
with the government. They do in a
measure dictate legislation, and they are
pouring money into the coffers of the
Republican managers, under an agree-
ment that the tariff will be continued,
and that they will not be disturbed in
their operations, should Mr. Roosevelt
be elected. It is also true that the
masses are grumbling and are growing
tired of corruption rule under Republi-
can "protection." But does Mr. Wat-
son think that the situation will be im-
proved by the return of the Republican
party to power? Will not the election
of Roosevelt and the continuance of the
present regime have the tendency to
make the clouds denser and to precipitate
the storm which forebodes Watson pre-
dicts?

There is enough in what Mr. Watson
says to make every Democrat take warn-
ing. The way to prevent the Watson
revolution is to elect Parker.

A Word to the Public.

The Richmond Training School for
Kindergartners begins this year's ses-
sion with a larger number of pupils
than ever, and is continuously growing
in popularity and usefulness. It is un-
fortunate that the school is not better
known to the public. The Kindergarten
has now become a part of our educa-
tional system, and is so recognized the world
over. If any person doubts this, let him
visit the exhibits of the various
States and foreign countries in the edu-
cational building at the St. Louis Ex-
position. In every such exhibit special
attention is given to the kindergarten
and manual training.

This method of instruction has already
become so popular in Richmond that the
kindergarten schools are over-run, and
many children have been turned away
because there was no room for them
in the crowded rooms. The system in
Virginia has grown so rapidly that it is
difficult to obtain teachers, and with a
view to supplying the demand, with a
view to giving to this department of
education the best trained teachers, the
Richmond School for Kindergartners was
established and put in charge of an ex-
pert teacher. Each and every graduate
of the school has found occupation
without any difficulty whatever, and
every such graduate is now engaged in
teaching the little children. It is need-
less to say that as this work lies at
the foundation of the educational sys-
tem and has to do with children when
they are most impressionable, the teach-
ers so employed should be thoroughly
trained in mind and morals before un-
dertaking their difficult and important
task. The Richmond school is giving
such training, but it is cramped for funds
and its operations are curtailed. It de-
serves the support of the community. It
deserves a liberal appropriation from
the city. If it cannot have that, the pub-
lic spirited men of Richmond should
raise a fund for its endowment. We
wish that all such men would take the
trouble to improve themselves on this
subject; would take the trouble to find
out the noble and beneficial work it is
doing. If so they would see to it that
the school did not lack for funds.

Dr. Lloyd's Good Work.

In the course of his address last week
before the Episcopal Board of Missions,
Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd, general sec-
retary of the Missionary Society, said:
"There is no poverty in God's church
except in the imagination of his serv-
ants. When we, the stay-at-homes,
have realized the fact that it is our busi-
ness to provide the biscuits and the bac-
on for the men and women who go to
the front, there will be no further de-
fects." This recalls to our mind a re-
mark once made by the superintendent
of a Sunday school. He informed the
school that it was proposed to purchase
a chary and when asked by one of the
cautious members where the money was
coming from, the superintendent said:

they already had the money. When again
asked where it was, he replied: "In
our pockets; all that we have to do is
to take it out."

Dr. Lloyd also remarked that when
three years hence he appeared, as he
hoped he might, as the advocate of the
church's missionary work, he was con-
fident that the record of the past three
years would be materially bettered. It
is inferred from this that Dr. Lloyd does
not propose to accept the office of
Bishop of Kentucky, to which he was
recently elected, but that he will con-
tinue in direction of the missionary work
of the church in which his efforts have
been so eminently successful.

Criticism Upon Criticism.

The Rev. Dr. William E. Evans, rector
of Monumental Church, is a man of
learning and culture, as well as a con-
scientious minister of the gospel. His
opinions, therefore, are always entitled
to respect and consideration, but we
cannot agree with him in the somewhat
harsh criticism which he has recently
passed upon "The Deliverance," Miss El-
len Glasgow's latest novel. "The De-
liverance" has been pronounced by the
best critics to be one of the strongest
books of the day, and a faithful por-
trayal of a phase of human nature. Miss
Glasgow did not set out to create an
ideal character, nor does she offer in
her book any defense of the conduct of
her hero. She did not hold him up as
a model. She did not attempt to show
that the restitution which he made was
a sufficient restitution for his sin. She
simply pictured him as her imagination
conceived him, or perhaps as she had
known such a man in life. It is certain-
ly true that there have lived men equal-
ly possessed with the spirit of hatred
and revenge.

Art is not always agreeable to the
senses nor intended to be. Some of the
finest works of painter and sculptor, are
pictures of horror. But they are none
the less works of art. Even some of the
classical musical compositions are
purposely discordant in some of their
parts.

If we are to discard all such works
of art, we must destroy many of the
master pieces; if we are to destroy all
books in which bad characters are por-
trayed and exploited, we must discard
the works of Shakespeare, the works of
Dickens and many others of the best
works of drama and fiction. Nay, we
must destroy the Bible itself, for there
is no book in which the frailties and
vices of the human race are so glaring-
ly and faithfully portrayed as in the
Holy Scriptures. The Bible is a book
for merciless exposure. These characters
are not held up as models for our imi-
tation, but rather as a warning.

One of Lord Byron's finest poems,
"The Prisoner of Chillon" was written
to show the effect of persecution, grief
and years of solitary confinement upon
the mind and character of Bonivard,
who, when the day of his deliverance
came, "Gained his freedom with a sigh,"
and with the thought, "so much a long
communion tends to make us what we
are."

Miss Glasgow had much the same pur-
pose in view, when she wrote "The De-
liverance." In that book she draws the
picture of a man who from his boy-
hood had had the care and responsibilities
of a family laid upon him, who was en-
thralled in the iron grasp of poverty,
who was condemned to a condition of
distress and debasement for himself and
for the members of his family, from
which there seemed to be no hope of
escape. Day-by-day he felt himself and
his sisters to be sinking deeper and
deeper into the slough of despond, and
drifting farther and farther away from
their heritage. Yet all the while he was
compelled to look upon the prosperity
of the man who had robbed his father
and taken from that father's defense-
less family what rightfully belonged to
them—their family estates and their
means of living in that clude to which
they belonged. He felt his own humili-
ation, and felt it keenly. He knew him-
self for what he was, ignorant, boorish
and uncouth. In such an environment
his finer sensibilities became blunted,
the iron entered his soul and his continual
brooding upon his wrongs brought on an
unquenchable thirst for revenge, which
led to his ruin.

Miss Glasgow's book is a work of art.
She accomplished what she set out to
accomplish, and the artist who does that
and makes a faithful portrayal is a suc-
cessful artist. She has painted a pic-
ture with rare skill and with forceful
effect, and her book is not without its
moral. She does not justify her hero.
On the contrary, she shows in his life
that no man can be happy when his heart
is full of hatred and spite, and the de-
sire for revenge; but that these evil
passions are sure to bring misery and dis-
tress if they do not bring disgrace and
destruction. Even in the hour of his
triumph, her hero feels the taste of his
revenge, "as dust and ashes in his
mouth," and realizes the truthfulness
of the saying which is written "Venge-
ance is mine; I will repay, saith the
Lord." In the attainment of her hero,
however, is wrought his deliverance,
which comes through the power of love,
through love so great and so compelling
that he was altogether willing to put
away his evil passions, and the ignoble
purpose which had ruled his life. His
restitution, although feeble as human
restitution must usually be, is neverthe-
less the expression in outward act of
the highest and best impulses which con-
trol human conduct.

There is a lesson in "The Deliverance,"
which all men and women who vainly
imagine that "revenge is sweet" may
study to their profit.

Mr. Wiley and His Critics.

Those who are critics of Rev. George
H. Wiley on the score that he is attempt-
ing to degrade white girls by training
them up for domestic service take a very
narrow view. Mr. Wiley is a man so
thoroughly consecrated to the cause of
humanity and so earnestly desirous of

doing good and is so thoroughly practical
in his methods of doing good that he is
incapable of engaging in any work which
will degrade the girls of our land.

It is a misfortune that many of the
women of the South are compelled to
leave their homes and go out into the
busy world to earn a livelihood. It would
be far better if they could do a woman's
work at home, but conditions are such
that some women must work and they
have not always, by any means, the choice
of occupation. Some of them are not
able to endure work in factories or in
stores, and they must seek some other
means of employment. Mr. Wiley is try-
ing to provide for them. He does not
propose to force any girl into domestic
service. He does not propose to go out
into the country nor into the by-ways
of the city with a drag net and bring
girls to his school. There is no com-
pulsion whatever about it. He believes
that it would be better for many girls
to learn the art of domestic service and
take a position in a respectable family
than for them to go into the factories
or into the stores or into the private
office of a man to earn wages. His
school will be open to girls who take
that view and who wish to receive the
instruction which he proposes to give. It
is entirely optional with them whether
or not they will enter. If they do not
desire such instruction, they need not
go to his school; if they do desire it,
he wishes to give it to them and train
them well and find good homes for them
and bid them God speed. He will do
this work for the benefit of the girls who
may apply and not because he wishes to
make servants for the housewives of
Richmond.

We do not propose to enter into any dis-
cussion of the subject whether or not
menial service in a respectable family is
degrading. That is a question for every
girl to decide for herself. But we cannot
agree that Mr. Wiley, who has won for
himself the respect and good will of all
classes of people in this community, is
engaged in a work of degradation when
he opens a school in which to teach girls
how to earn an honest livelihood.

The Peace Congress recently in session
in Boston did not succeed in making
peace between Japan and Russia, but it
did succeed in bringing into the rela-
tionship of peace a Japanese and a Rus-
sian. Jiro Aburahi, a Japanese editor
of Tokio, and Dr. Chirug, a local physi-
cian of Russian birth, were brought to-
gether on the stage and amid great ap-
plause, they clasped hands warmly, each
greeting the other as a fellowman. Editor
Aburahi made a short speech, at the con-
clusion of which he said: "I will humili-
ate myself in the cause of univer-
sal peace and I heartily expect to shake
my hand with the Russian delegate here."

It was then that the Russian was intro-
duced, and fraternal greetings exchanged.
In the meantime, however, the war be-
tween Russia and Japan goes merrily
on.

Recently there was a sale of lands at
Jackson, the county seat of Northamp-
ton county, N. C. and the local paper
says that very good prices were received.
One farm of 370 acres sold for \$6,000, or
over \$16 per acre, while another of 170
acres sold for \$1,110, or over \$24 an acre.
These two farms were assessed for taxa-
tion at only \$6 an acre, or less than one-
third what they sold for.

All lands in the South have been held
at ridiculously low prices, as there was
little demand for them. But now that
the South is growing so rich and pros-
perous, there is a double reason why her
lands should greatly enhance in value.

In Mr. Watson's long letter of accep-
tance he took up so much space telling
what other candidates had done or
would do he entirely forgot to tell what
he will do if elected. But maybe he
thought that would be a waste of time
and ink.

The news of Kuropatkin's advance
movement was received in St. Petersburg
with "deep thankfulness." Most of Ku-
ropatkin's soldiers are from Russian
provinces remote from St. Petersburg.

The Red Eye Club of the Farmers'
Institute announces a picnic for to-mor-
row. The club takes its name from a
potfellow in Pittsylvania county. Noth-
ing else.

"Hardest work" and "poorest pay,"
were united in the holy bonds of wed-
lock soon after the fall of Adam and
they have been struggling along together
ever since.

There is little or no chance for the Dem-
ocratic candidate for Governor of Massa-
chusetts to get elected, but thousands
of people delight to stand in his shoes.

Somebody has made a proposition to
annex Delaware to Pennsylvania. Any-
thing to make Addicks look small seems
to meet with popular favor.

All the candidates except Tibbles have
accepted, and we had almost forgotten
Tibbles. He is Watson's side partner.

Delayed in transmission: The Tom Wat-
son letter of acceptance; but it is now
here with both feet.

Ten to six on Herrick is the way the
betting market in New York is now be-
ing quoted.

The goose bone prophet is about due
with his horrible weather predictions;

It is now plain enough why they are
called "Red Devils."

All Russian crops are short this year
except the Czar's crop of trouble.

A Wonderful Medicine.

If you read this paper you know about Drake's
Palmolive Oil for the Stomach, Flatulency and
Constipation. We can tell you that it is a
dread of our readers. Any reader of this can
have a trial bottle of Drake's Palmolive Oil
by sending a card to Drake's Medicine Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

One dose of this tonic, laxative Palmolive
oil will immediately relieve and often cure
in a few days. Drake's Palmolive Oil is a
wonder worker for Drunk, Liver and Kidneys.
Seventy-five cents a bottle. Write for a large
bottle, usual dollar size, and a trial bottle will
be sent free and prepaid to every reader of this
paper who writes for a trial bottle. Write to
Minor Drug Company, distributing agents.

Stands Operation Well.

James A. Lane, who was recently
knocked down by a street car and sus-
tained painful injuries, was operated
upon at the Virginia Hospital yesterday,
and is in a very good condition, doing nicely.
The man is deaf and dumb and walked
in front of a moving car. His injuries
amounted to a broken collar bone.

FIRST VETO SUSTAINED

Mayor, McCarthy Sends Strong
Message to Board of
Aldermen.

Objects to the wording
of the ordinance.

The Spirit of the Ordinance All
Right—Mr. Zimmermann's
Statement.

Mayor McCarthy last night sent a mes-
sage to the Board of Aldermen, with-
holding his approval of an ordinance offer-
ed by Mr. Zimmermann and adopted by both
branches, allowing three members of any
committee to "authorize" and approve
monthly pay-rolls, and it was unani-
mously sustained by the body.

It was His Honor's first veto since his
inauguration, and it was earnestly list-
ened to by the members. The patron of the
ordinance, Mr. Zimmermann, arose and
made a manly speech, stating that he was
willing to facilitate the business of the city,
and expressing his gratification that the Mayor's objections
related mainly to the wording of the
paper. He then voted to sustain the
veto.

The veto was widely remarked upon as
a strong paper, and there was no disposi-
tion whatever to resist it from any
source.

MAYOR'S FIRST VETO.

Mayor McCarthy's objections to the ordi-
nance are as follows:

October 7, 1904.

To the Honorable, the Board of Alder-
men:

Gentlemen—I reluctantly return to you
without my approval the ordinance en-
titled "An ordinance providing that three
members of any one of the Council com-
mittees shall be an authorized number to
authorize and pass on pay rolls," adopted
by your honorable body September 13,
1904, and concurred in by the Common
Council October 6, 1904.

I say "reluctantly" because I have no
purpose or desire at any time to make
captious objections to any ordinance. I
believe the power is given to prevent
hasty, deficient, defective or dangerous
legislation, and to give time and op-
portunity for consideration, and not to fa-
cilitate opposition to the will of the legisla-
tive body. I am thus particular to ex-
plain because this happens to be the first
occasion for the use of the veto.

My reasons for withholding my approval
of this ordinance are as follows:

(1) The ordinance, as worded, is mislead-
ing because it describes the ordinance as
"providing that three members of any of
the Council committees shall be an author-
ized number to authorize and pass on pay
rolls."

Now surely the author could not have
meant to empower any committee to
authorize "authorize" pay rolls. Prob-
ably the word intended was "approve." The
concluding words of the ordinance are
"to authorize and pass on pay rolls," and
are as follows: "No other business, however,
shall be transacted by any committee
unless a majority of such committee is
present. It would be difficult to say
that would "represent" a "majority." Probably
the word "present" was intended
where "authorized" is used.

(2) The words, "three members of any
of the Council committees shall be a
sufficient number to authorize and pass on
the pay rolls of such committees," are
reasonably capable of being con-
strued to mean that three members of any
Council committee may authorize and
pass on the pay roll of any other Council
committee, and should, therefore, be
made more explicit.

(3) The ordinance does not suggest or
require any certification or audit by any
responsible department head, but fully
and completely empowers the members
of the committee to "authorize and pass on
pay rolls."

(4) The ordinance has not been referred
to the pay rolls of such committees, and
is reasonably capable of being con-
strued to mean that three members of any
Council committee may authorize and
pass on the pay roll of any other Council
committee, and should, therefore, be
made more explicit.

(5) As municipal pay rolls everywhere
furnish the best opportunity for fraud,
holding approval, but the fact would re-
main that the whole pay roll system of
the city is loose, lacking in uniformity
and precision, and needs revision and
reconstruction.

(6) In view of the fact that more than
one-fourth of the entire city revenue is
derived from the city's consumption of
the city is consumed by its pay rolls,
the serious import of the matters herein
discussed becomes palpable and suggests
careful consideration.

Very respectfully, your most obedient
servant,

(Signed) CARLTON MCCARTHY,
Mayor.

HOLD ANNUAL MEETING.

Southern's Stockholders Elect
Four New Directors.

The eleventh annual meeting of the
stockholders of the Southern Railway Co.
was held at the office of the company
yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Out of the total capital stock, one mil-
lion eight hundred thousand shares, one
million seven hundred and ninety-nine
thousand and sixty shares were repre-
sented in person or by proxy.

Report of operations for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1904, were ratified and
approved.

Proceedings of the Board of Directors
since date of last annual meeting of the
stockholders, October 13, 1904, were ap-
proved and confirmed.

Messrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Charles Lan-
ier, Edmund D. Randolph and James T.
Woodward were elected directors of the
third class for the term of three years,
expiring in 1907.

CHILD MURDERED;
BODY MUTILATED

(By Associated Press.)
KINGSTOWN, GUYANA, Oct. 11.—Bar-
barous superstition which prevails
among a portion of the population of
West Indians Islands is the basis of a
ghastly and extraordinary crime that has
come to light in the island of St. Lucia.
The finding of the heart of an ab-
limate (negro sorcerer) led to the discov-
ery that the child had been murdered and
the body mutilated in order that super-
stitious natives might, through possession
of portions of the body, be able to work
spells.

Stands Operation Well.

James A. Lane, who was recently
knocked down by a street car and sus-
tained painful injuries, was operated
upon at the Virginia Hospital yesterday,
and is in a very good condition, doing nicely.
The man is deaf and dumb and walked
in front of a moving car. His injuries
amounted to a broken collar bone.

SITE WAS APPROVED

Board of Aldermen Passed the
Davis Monument
Ordinances.

Much Routine Business
Equipped.

Flight Over Proposition to Give
City, Attorney Office
Equipments.

The Board of Aldermen disposed of a
large amount of business last night, but
the ordinance relating to the Mayor's
salary increase did not come up, owing
to the rather slim attendance of mem-
bers.

The ordinance fixing the site for the
Davis monument was concurred in.
The Board concurred in the resolution
directing the enforcement of the Masonic
ordinance, and Mr. Whitteit offered a
resolution, which was adopted, asking the
school board to consider the proposition
of ending the sessions of the schools at
2 P. M. daily, with thirty minutes for
recess.

There was but one little brush, and it
was over the proposition to give the city
attorney a telephone and typewriter. Mr.
Gunst opposed the proposition, because
he said it did not come in the regular
way. The matter went to the Finance
Committee, after much debate.

As several routine matters had
been gotten out of the way, Mr. Minor
secured a suspension of the rules, in order
that the ordinance relating to the Jef-
ferson Davis Monument site might be taken
up and the ordinances fixing the site at
the intersection of Cedar and Franklin
streets and giving the lot and \$10,000 to-
ward the foundation were unanimously
adopted.

Mrs. N. V. Randolph, Mrs. E. D. Tay-
lor and Messrs. J. Taylor Ellyson, E. D.
Taylor, George L. Christian and others
connected with the Association were pre-
sent to urge the passage of the ordinance,
but it was not necessary for them to
speak.

Mr. Ellyson and Mrs. Randolph, how-
ever, made neat speeches after the or-
dinances had been concurred in, thanking
the members for their unanimous and fa-
vorable action.

The ordinance appropriating \$3,000 for
repairs to the City Hall was agreed to
and there was a report from the Health
Committee, which was adopted relating
to the covering with earth of an aban-
doned dump on Williamsburg Avenue.

The Board concurred in the ordinance
changing the name of the Committee on
Streets and Shockoe Creek to the "Com-
mittee on Streets," after being slightly
amended on motion of Mr. Turpin (Mr.
Gunst in the chair).

The question of appropriating \$1,200 for
equipping the Police Department was
discussed, but some debate and the propo-
sition was warmly defended by Mr. Wood.
Mr. Zimmermann thought the amount was
excessive, but the ordinance was adopted,
ayes 14, noes 3.

As to Electrolysis.

The resolution from the Ordinance Com-
mittee directing the city attorney to
proceed in the United States Court to
have the arbitration agreement as to
electrolytic drainage between the city and
the street railway company carried out,
was concurred in.

Mr. Blair concurred in the resolutions
authorizing the Light Committee to pur-
chase the site for the new gas holder at
Oak and Moore Streets.

The ordinance allowing the Western
Union Telegraph Company to erect an
electric sign in front of their office on
Main Street was referred to the Street
Committee.

Ordinance Referred.

Mr. Zimmermann reoffered his ordi-
nance, vetoed by the Mayor, allowing
three members to pass on pay-rolls, and
asked that it be perfected by the Ordi-
nance Committee, in conformity with His
Honor's views.

Mr. Wood got through a resolution al-
lowing the city auditor to borrow as much
as \$50,000, if necessary, for the year's ex-
penses.

Mr. Satterfield tried to get through a
resolution authorizing the Committee on
Poor to contract for wood and coal for
the outdoor poor during the fall months,
but it went to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Blair asked to be relieved from duty
on the Committee on Markets, but this
was opposed by Messrs. Satterfield and
Whitteit. He finally withdrew his resig-
nation.

DIED.

Following are the deaths reported to
the Board of Health yesterday:

WHITE—

Virginia Watkins Johnson, 127 South
Virginia Street, five months, two days.

Louise Governor, 712 East Main Street,
seventy-nine years.

Catherine C. Hunter, 1103 Wallace
Street, ten months.

Mollie White, Memorial Hospital, thirty-
four years.

Thomas J. Vest, 1210 Venable Street,
four months.

Mary Louise Wood, 821 North Twenty-
fourth Street, two months.

Mary E. Crafton, 611 1-2 North Twenty-
fourth Street, sixty-two years, two
months, nineteen days.

COLORED—

Elmer Anderson, Almshouse, seventy-five
years.

E. R.